# THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, N. J. ONE OF THE LARGEST FURNACES IN THE COUNTRY

IDLE-A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN MINERS WAGES. FRANKLIN, N. J., Nov. 7 .- This town, at the sunction of the Sussex and Midland Railroads, lies near the north-western border of a fine iron-producing dis-

trict. Many years ago, before the time of the Revoluthere was a furnace here in which char-was used for smelting; it has long been disused, but the Franklin Iron Company, which control the numerous mines in this vicinity, have ently completed one of the largest furnaces in the quantry, capable of producing 50,000 tons of pig fron anqually. But for the financial depression it would have een in operation early in August. Its running is now adefinitely postponed. The Company work two mines near this point, and a large number at a distance. They at Scranton, where it is smelted. They have discharged 22 single men, but no heads of families. Wages have been reduced, of miners from \$2 to \$1, 25, and of laborers from \$7, 75 to \$1. No cash is paid, but instead store orders. Mr. Pearce, the superintendent, teld me to-day that the Company might shut down on all their operations at any time if there were no change for the better soon. He hoped that the result of these financial treaties would be beneficial; a crash had long been looked for, and he thought that business would be all the better when the storm was over. It was a good time for the resumption of specie payments, as the country had already suffered all the evils which had it been prophesicd would attend that event. Scranton, where it is smelted.

# PHILADELPHIA IRON MANUFACTURES.

OPINIONS OF WORKERS IN IRON AND STEEL MA-CHINERY REGARDING THE PANIC-REDUCTIONS IN HOURS OF WORK AND NUMBER OF MEN EM-PLOYED-THE PROSPECTS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

[PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.-I have to-day visited several of the large manufacturers of iron goods in this city, to ascertain views in reference to the present disturbed condition of trade. Their experiences varied the present disturbed ith the different departments of business to which they belonged, but the opinion prevailed among all that the worst of the financial troubles were past, and that there ould very soon be a healthy revival of trade. The only thing needed to hasten it was a return of public

ten ave, are iron founders and manufacturers of heavy machinery, sugar apparatus, &c. They also have a mace at work. Mr. Morris said that the depression had inflected them about as it had every one else. Their maximum force of workmen is about 800, but bere the troubles began they did not have more than 500, and have not reduced the number since. There has ranging from 12% to 20 per cent, but the men struck right In the face of the probability of their having nothing to do, and the matter was compromised. No fresh orders have been requested to postpone the delivery f the difficulty in obtaining money to pay for it. This is not the season for fresh orders in ordinary times; but ocking up the orders of the Spring and Summer. Their Cuba; and the high rate of exchange with Cuba, and the fact that South American business is done with English reducing the working hours per day as the a gondition to be idle without suffering; he didn't Through the Building Association, many of them had bomes of their own, which were in some cases paid for, but very few had money to live on except as they carned it from week to week. He intended to be ready for a brick business in the Spring, and thought that after the first of May manufacturers would make

Fifth and Taskor-sts., manufacture iron tubes and pipes street lamp posts and lanterns, gas appains. Se. Their foundery and shop in this city are the of the kind to the country, and they are building such larger works at Newcastle, Del. In busy seasons bey cupley an average of 1,600 workmen; they now They have reduced wages an average of 8 per ing taken the largest proportion from the ited to it without objection. New orders overpoint, and members of the firm think the worst waver. They are working entirely on orders, and put according to present indications they will branness to be all right in the Spring, when it will be all the better for the temporary check it has sustained. They have found it very difficult to make collections, and in some cases have had to buy greenbacks to pay wages; but they have been able to pay their men in full

Reach and Palmor-sts., manufacture steam engines and marine work for the Southern Steamship Company, the Red Star Line, the White Star Line, the Clyde Line, &c They employ 800 men in good times, but have reduced the number now to between 400 and 500, and are working one half day short each week. They have made no that if they should talk with the men and explain matters to them he thought they would raise no objection to a reduction. He said that no new orders have come in for a month past, and they are working up old orders. They do not work on stock, but heretofore they have always had work ahead, which is not the case now except to a very small extent. They build a good many little hosts ench as are used as tugs in New-York and in the South. They propose when orders run out to go on and build a los of these, enough to keep their present force at work. But if they do so they will have to make some new arrangement with the men as to wages, for they expect to see a general tumble in prices in the Spring. Beside the above-named force employed in the shops, there the above-named force employed in the shops, there are from 120 to 200 men constantly at work outside, on repairs of vessels, steam transports, &c. Repairs have been held back for the past month, but they must be made, and Mr. Levy expects to see this part of their business as good this Winter as ever. They have had no recorded in obtaining money, and have had plenty coming to their all the time. They have no anxiety about smore orders coming in. The only extension they have been saided to give was on a single note for \$500, and they believe all the notes they hold to be perfectly good. They expect everything to come out straight in a little while. The nally thing is to keep the wheels moving till that time comes.

The only thing is to keep the wheels moving till that chose comes.

At. Morris of the firm of J. P. Morris & Co., founders, are an botter manufacturers, &c., toid your correspondent that they usually employ about 350 men, but that in machine-shops the numbers constantly vary. They have not parted with 20 men in consequence of the panic, but have reduced their working time to 5 days each week. They are receiving no orders; and, as they do no work on stock, they have reduced the time so as to spread out the work as long as possible. The men understand this and cooperate with them in the change. They have made no reduction in the rate of wages. They have made no reduction in the rate of wages. They have made no reduction in the rate of wages. They have seen the time that, for the same, reasons, they reduced the working time to four days each week, but make the working time to four days each week, but make the working time to four days each week, but makeness is duller now than at any time since 1800.

Win. Cramp & Sons, iron ship-builders and engineers, not only are very busy themselves, but, are keeping many reling mills and iron works busy in various parts of the country. They are just finishing the steamship filming for the American Steamship Company. It will be 3,00 tons burden, and will be ready for inunching about Christmas. Last week they sent out the Crescent City, for Clyde's New-York and Havann line, and are building the Columbus, off,600 tons burden, for the same line. It will be launched some time during the winter. It will have the compound engines which are a specialty with this firm. They also have a contract for building seven collers for the Reading Railroad of 1,000 tons each, to be constructed entirely of iron, deck-houses, &c., and adapted to the hardest kind of work. They have water-tight "water-bettoms," and every appliance to insure their safety. Camp & Sons employ 1,220 men, and have discharged none except a fow who were doing a peculiar kind of work. They have wader her building them in th hir. Morris of the firm of J. P. Morris & Co., founders.

days in each week. Very few orders are now coming in, and they are not looking for any for the present. Their sales of September, 1872, were \$124,000, and for September, 1873, \$103,000; for October, 1873, \$118,000; October, 1873, \$2,000; for November, 1873, \$2,000; for November, 1872, \$2,000, while for November this year they will not exceed \$45,000. Money is getting easier, and the firm look upon the prospects as good for a Spring trade. They work on orders chiefly, but will keep on stecking up if money remains as easy as now. There has been no reduction in the rates of wages as yet, though the change in time has reduced the weekly pay-roil from \$12,000 to about \$4,000. It was contemplated at one time to cut down the pay and give the men longer time, but the plan was given up. The men expected it, and would have submitted. This firm manufacture all their own steel except a little blaiter steel, which they import from England. Recently they have got nearly all of that made in Boston and from Swedish iron.

In this, and in a former letter, the esuits have been given of careful inquiries among the workers in iron and steel machinery, &c., limiting the investigations to the firms doing the largest business in each of the different departments. There is a large number of smaller factories and shops in this city, but those visited furnish an accurate index of the condition and prospects of trade under the present financial stringency and commercial depression.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES-DEPRESSION IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE-PARTIAL TIME IN THE MILLS-REDUCTION OF WAGES.

[PRON A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 .- The cotton and woolen manufactures of Philadelphia are very extensive, surpassing, both in the amount of capital invested and in the number of hands employed, the iron manufactures, or any other single industry in the city. From the best statistics that are accessible it is estimated that not less than 40,000 persons in the city and suburbs are occupied in these factories, which are from 200 to 500 in number. About two-thirds of the operatives are women. This industry, here as elsewhere, is in a very depressed condition, and the news which reaches very depressed condition, and the news when recards here to-day that H. B. Claffin of New-York is throwing his large stock iof goods upon the market at 25 per cent discount on the regular price, is mentioned by the man-ufacturers as calculated still further to depress them and discourage a revival of their business. Fully one-third of the factories here have stopped altogether since the panic, and the remaining two are running on reduced time and reduced wages. Most of the manufacturers are trying to keep their mills in operation, on partial time, in order to keep their operawill be compelled to stop within the next two weeks. Gen. Patterson, who is probably the largest individual cotton manufacturer in the country, as well as large dealer in the raw material, tells me that he has stopped six out of his eleven mills entirely, and intends to stop the other five within a week. There is no sale for the manufactured goods, and no immediate prospects of a sale; and, as cotton is sold for cash or very short credit, it is found very difficult in the present stringency of the money market to keep the mills going. He estimates that the production of the cotton and woolen mills in and around Philadelphia has diminshed fully two-thirds from what it was eight weeks ago January, and thinks most of the others will do the same. Among the larger mills that have stopped entirely are Sharpe Brothers, the pioneer manufacturers of worsted goods, who suspended some time ago, discharging 500 or 600 hands; Porter & Dickey, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, who stopped their Park mills has week, descharging some 400 hands, but who still employ between 200 and 300 in their other mills that are running on partial time: the Columbia mills, employing about facture is mostly of mixed collon and woolen goods, hostery, &c. The factories that have not stopped entirely are running some two, some three, some four or five days a week, and in all of them there has been a reduction of wages averaging 12 and 15 per cent. The number now entirely out of employment in the cotton and woolen manufactories in Philadelphia is probably over 10,000, but as a large proportion of them are women and sighs, there is not that public show of idicuses that would be manifest if they were of the other sex. The superintendents of the mils think that comparatively few of them have accumulated much savings, and that if they and their male relations are kept out of employment many weeks, there must be great distress among them. The superintendent of Gen Patterson's mills at Manayunk tool me that within the last eight weeks there had been a steady draft upon the two savings banks in that place, which amounted in the aggregate up to the present time to \$50,000. It is generally thought, however, that the mils will nearly all resume work by the beginning of the new year, though it is universally conceded that there must be a general and permanent reduction of the wages of operatives.

### NEW-BRUNSWICK (N. J.) INDUSTRIES AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FROM THE MANUFAC-TURERS' POINT OF VIEW-HOSIERY AND RUBBER

New-Brunswick is one of the most promi-

GOODS STILL IN GREAT DEMAND.

nent manufacturing cities in New-Jersey, her industries numbering nearly a hundred, several of which are highly important, and the capital invested there in factories amounts to many millions of dollars. The manufacturing companies are beginning to feel the pressure and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company employ nearly 700 hands, and turn out \$600,000 worth of hosiery goods every year. Their customers are houses in New-York like H. B. Challin & Co.'s and A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, and their goods rank in price next to imported articles, their patented machinery being very valuable. They are now manufacturing for next Fall's market, and hope to keep running steadily until the end of the year. A fortnight's suspension is always taken at the holidays, and it is hoped that this year no more will be necessary. The sales have naturally been affected and collections are difficult, especially as the big houses prefer to meet their paper at the expense of their open accounts; but the Company's capital is large and their business has been very properous, so that they hope to pull through. They have actually sold more goods in 1873 than in 1872, but stil their reasonable expectations were in advance of the actual sales. The encouraging signs are a fall in the price of their raw material and the willingness of their operatives to submit to a reduction of 15 per cent wages. New-Brunswick has the monopoly of one branch of the rubber business—the buttons, pipes, canes and like fancy articles—and about one-third of all the rubber boots and shoes made in the United States come from that city. The hard-rubber factory—the Noveity—which does a business of \$350,000 a year, has reduced the number of its hands only about 25 out of the regular list of 250.

The button market is fully stocked, this factory alone its hands only about 25 out of the regular list of 250. The button market is fully stocked, this factory alone ordinarily making 50,000,000 a year, and the works are therefore running on the fancy line, which includes smokers' requisites, ladies' ornaments and knitting needles, stationery goods, checks, toys and cames. The slight reduction in the number of the hands is the only sign that the Novelty Company gives of feeling the panic, and it hopes to keep on without further change.

The three rubber-shoe concerns, the new-Brunswick, the New-Jersey, and the Meyer companies, are running full force, employing in the aggregate about 650 hands, and turning out from 8,000 to 10,000 pairs of boots and shoes givery day. This is their busy season, and if the Winter should prove a stormy one, they may have to run night and day, as the New-Jersey Company has already been doing. The value of the productions of the three concerns is \$2,000,000 annually, and they possess an enormous capital. New-Brunswick is indeed the birthplace and the nursery of the rubber trade, and the factories will hold out there as long as they will anywhere, the only menace being difficult collections. The largest leather-shoe factory in the State, is also here-Feller & Co.'s—whose annual production is about 500,000 pairs, and who employ over 250 hands. The factory is new running on three-quarter time, and its proprietors hope to pull through by their caution. There are several smaller concerns which are adopting similar measures.

The carpet factory, which has lately been put into bankrupty by the defalcation of its President and Treasurer, R. N., Woodworth, and the alleged connivance of its Vice-President, has made arrangements to start again under the direction of E. N. Miller of Newark as receiver, and the superintendence of James Short, its patentee. The business of the Company was a growing one when it was forced to stoy, as their carpets were beginning to compete successfully with European goods. The Company will resist several fraudulent cla Spring manufacture.

It will thus be seen that the outlook in New-Brunswick is rather encouraging than otherwise. The factories there are conservative in their operations, and they will be among the last to sink or even temporarily suspend.

# BALTIMORE MANUFACTURES.

THE TRADE IN LUXURIES MOST DEPRESSED-MANU-

go in the harbor, and in the chief thoroughfares the pressure of traffic is apparently as great as ever, while the sidewalks in front of the wholesale stores are cnm bered with barrels, bales, and boxes awaiting shipment Nevertheless, the merchants with one accord say that trade is very duil. I am inclined to think, however that the city is suffering less from the crisis than any other great commercial metropolis in of business, except in two or three branches. The state of affairs may be described rather as an unusual duliness resulting from great caution on the part of both buyers and sellers—a duliness, however, that does not threaten disaster, but that is sensibly abating from day to day. All classes are shortening sail, not be-cause they believe a storm is coming, but because the weather is lowering and squally around them and it is well to be prepared for emergencies. Manufacturers have limited production, jobbing houses are carrying light stocks and are exceedingly wary about giving credit, and customers buy for immediate wants only The conservatism of the business men of Baltimore has This characteristic enables the city to weather, without serious damage, financial storms that produce ruin localities where speculation runs riot. There have been but three failures of banking-houses since the crisis began—those of Brown, Laneaster & Co., Wm. Fisher & Sons, and Richard W. Cox & Co., and the two former firms will probably soon resume Only one mercantile house of any importance has suc-cumbed; this was the grocery firm of Thomas Kemp & Co., whose liabilities were less than \$100,000. When the panie began there was a run on the savings banks, lasting a part of two days, but these institutions were much too strong to be shaken. A steady drain upon them still continues; that is, the amount deposited does not equal that withdrawn, a circumstance always to be expected in hard times, when people who are out of employment are obliged to fall back on their savings to meet their pressing necessities. Money is scarce. On first-class collaterals, such as Governments and State and city bonds, it can be had at the rate of from 10 to 12 per cont per annum. Commercial paper is hard to negotiate, as high as from 15 to 18 per cent being asked for best names, while anything at all doubtful has to pay a ruin. WHISKY, COFFEE, AND PROVISION TRADES DEPRESSED.

Among the trading and manufacturing interests, those engaged in the production or sale of articles of luxury naturally suffer most. The prostration of the cyster packing business has already been described in these olumns. The whisky trade is greatly depressed. It is an important business in Baltimore. Fully 200 houses, large and small, are engaged in it, the annual sales amounting to about \$6,000,000. The distilleries are nearly all running, but are doing very little. The Globe Distillery, the largest in the city, with a capacity of 2,400 bushels of grain a day, is now distilling only 200 bushels daily. Others have reduced their production in almost as great a ratio. The trade is largely with the South, and the tenacity with which the planters are holding their cotton for better prices makes money even scarcer in that section than in the North, and greatly reduces the demand for all luxuries. The tobacco manufacturers say that there is almost nothing doing in their line. It is always the dull season with them at this time of the year, however, the French contracts, which make a large item in their trade, having been already illied. The very important coffee trade feels the effects of the crisis as seriously as almost any other branch of business. Baltimore is the second coffee importing city in the United States. In 1871 the importations reached the enermous figure of 22.892.994 pounds—more than double the amount brought to the three cities of Boston, Paindelphia, and New-Orleans together. The importers are carrying pretty large stocks, and say that their sales are very light. A period of duliness is more serious for them than for men in many other lines of trade, because it is not followed by an exceptionally brisk demand. People who stint themselves in coffee when times are batter by drinking more than usual. But why return to their ordinary habits? The provision trade, another large item is the business of the 70,000 hogsheads of bacon, the 20,000 casks of hams, and the 30,000 barrels of perk, which Baltimore annually handles, are mainly in the South, and the dealers are living upon, since they appear to lave dispensed with these staple articles of Southern diet. One branch of these of the contracted to know what the people in that section are living upon, since they appear to lave dispensed with these staple articles of Southern diet. One branch of in that section than in the North, and greatly

doing is concerned. The merchants are, however, better cities. Their capital is usually their own, and their business is generally a cantious and safe one. They take few risks. A request for credit to the amount of \$10,000 would astonish the largest house in Baltimore. Their costomers are nearly all in Maryland, Virguia, and North Carolina, and having dealt with them for years they are thoroughly acquainted with their cir-

Manufactories of all kinds are, with tew exceptions, in operation, but are limiting their production to the supply of orders. The shrinkage of prices and the uncertainties of the future make every one timid and unwilling to accumulate stocks in anticipation of future sales. The plano-makers have closed their factories. The largest of these establishments, that of Wm. Knake & Co., manufactures from 1,500 to 2,000 instruments annually. Its stoppage has thrown a large number of men out of work. The sace factories, of which there are 26, have greatly reduced their force of workmen and workwomen, and, unless there should soon be a revival of the
southern trade, will soon make fortner reductions. The
railway companies have discharged hundreds of men empoyed in their car and machine shops—the Baltimore
and Ohlo road as many as 500, I am told. The railway
officers report a good business, nevertheless, and say
that they are doing about the ordinary freight and passenger traffic of this season of the year. At the Baltimore and Ohlo offices, I was informed this morning that
the coal traffic last week was considerably greater than
for the corresponding week last year, and that the
general freight traffic was fairly good and improving.
The rolling-milts of the Company are working "doubleturn," making iron for Western extensions.

AN UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR SAFES.

AN UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR SAFES.

I found to-day a curious exception to the general rule -a business that instead of being depressed is actually more prosperous than ever, and that owes its increased prosperity to the very cause that makes others so dull. prosperity to the very cause that makes others so dull. Walking down Baltimore-st. I dropped in to see an old friend who is engaged in selling fire-proof safes, and of course after the first greetings began to talk about the absorbing topic in mercantile circles, the duliness of trade, when he surprised me by saying that his business was unusually good—in fact, his sales since the crisis commenced had been larger than at any time before. The reason was not difficult to find. People have lost confidence in banks, and are buying safes with the intention of being their own bankers and keeping their cash and valuables where they will not be squandered in bubble railroads or made away with by abscending cashiers.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE MCGARRAHAN CASE. McGarrahan, who claims the vast quicksilver mining property now held by the New-Idria Mining Company, has suffered a new defeat. A dispatch from San José, Cal., Nov. 5, says:

San José, Cal., Nov. 5, says:
Upon the assembling of the Court this morning, Judge Beiden, in the suit of McGarrahan agt. The New-Idria Mining Company, sustained the defendant's objection to the introduction of the Genez patent, without the mutilations, as evidence. The Court held that the abto the introduction of the Genez patent, without the mutilations, as evidence. The Court held that the absence of the signature of the Recorder was fatal to the validity of the document. B. S. Brooks, counsel for the plantiff, then offered in evidence the documents, indexed by Willis Drummond, Commissioner of the General Land Office, as follows:

"In the matter of the spipication of McGarrabas for a patent,"

"The decree of the Board of Land Commissioners."

"The decree of the Board of Land Commissioners."

"The decree of the Board of Land Commissioners."

"The decree of the Pisitrict Court of the United States, affirming the chaim."

"The mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court of Nov. 10, 1862."

Brooks desired to show by these documents that the patent, without the mutilistions, as it appears on record, was ordered to be issued, the original opinion to that effect having been delivered by Cot. E. B. Smith, Acting, Secretary of the Interior, and concurred in by Usher, the next Secretary. The evidence was admitted by the Court, and then Mr. Brooks again offered the patent, minus the mutilations, in evidence. The defense objected, and the Court sustained the objection. Brooks nothing daunted, then offered as testimony the order of President Grant to the Secretary of the Interior, showing that the President disapproved of the mutilation of the record, in which he states that if the record of the patent appears differently from what it did at the incoming of his Administration, it should be restored to that condition in which it was when he came into office. The introduction of this document was objected to by the defense, and the objection overruled by the Court. Brooks, after arguing somewhat upon the merits of his evidence, rested his case. The defense rested also, and then the Court, upon its own motion, nonsuited the planning, and the defense asking judgment, the same was rendered. McGarrahan and his counsel took their defeat with the utmost and froid. The case will be appealed.

# AN OBSOLETE WRIT APPLIED FOR.

The ancient English writ known as de ventre inspeciendo was applied for in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Fancher, Malcolm Campbell, who represented the petitioner. Samuel S. Browning, handed in the petition, which relates that her is a grandson of Frederick-Rollwagen, who died at the age of 68. Three years before his death he married Magdalena Herman, age 45, who had never borne chilof wages, but they have no uniform scale of prices, and pay each man according to his value in the shop or yard. The men aunderstand the reason for the reduction in time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of time and acquiesce in it. They have never been put of the way of the sectors and paralysis. If the widow were now to have a child, the potitioner would be deprived of property which he would otherwise inherit. He asked that the Sheriff be directed to summon a jury of matrons to examine the defendant so as to prevent a fraudulent into the pay two per cent for them. Their pay-roll amounts to examine the defendant so as to prevent a fraudulent into the pay two per cent for them. Their pay-roll amounts to examine the defendant so as to prevent a fraudulent into the pay they accurately any of the two observed to the work of the widow were now to have a child, the potitioner would be deprived of property which he would otherwise inherit. He asked that the Sheriff be directed to summon a jury of the kind on the potitioner would be deprived of property which he would otherwise inherit. He asked that the Sheriff be directed to summon a jury of the kind on the potitioner and walking through the business streets

# THE COURTS.

TWEED'S TRIAL BEGUN. THE JURY SWORN-MR. PECKHAM'S OPENING AD

DRESS. The trial of William M. Tweed is now fairly under way, the tweive jurors being in the box and th opening address delivered. There were some rather lively incidents during the day, and the trial gives promise of being more interesting than the first.

Six jurers were set aside in rapid succession for having

six jurors were set assace in rapid successors to the very decided opinions. Henry T. Johnson, being asked if his opinion was founded on any personal knowledge, said he was well aware that the taxes had gone up amazingly during the Tweed rule, and no explanation of it was given. James Taylor of No. 36 Bowery, admitted that he was acquainted with the defendant, and was excused. Mathew Kane, Jr., of No. 345 West Fourth-st. being asked if the opinion he had formed was a decided one, answered emphatically, "Yes, Sir; firm as a rock!" John Calvin Lloyd had formed unflavorable imprea-John Calvin Lloyd had formed unfavorable imprea-sions in regard to Tweed, Connolly, Watson, and Sweeny, but he thought they would not in any way in-terfere with his impartially considering the evidence in this case. Mr. Tremain said the candid answers of this witness must have commended themselves to every im-partial mind, especially after the exhibitions they had had of men swearing themselves off. Judge Davis said the juror was in every respect qualified. He could not help joining with the counsel in commending the honbelp joining with the counsel in commending the honesty of a man who did not seek to evade public duty by putting forward impressions from newspaper reading as an obstacle to the impartial weighing of evidence in court. The juror deserved more credit from the fact, which he had disclosed to the Court, of loss, injury, and danger to him by his absence from business. The juror was excused.

The panel being exhausted, the Court was about to adjourn, when Mr. Tremain, reluctantly, as he said, called the attention of the Judge to a report of the trial published in a morning newspaper, which, he claimed tended to create a prejudice against the presecution one of the counsel for the defense was supposed to induence the newspaper, and yet it was the only on which had made comments. Judge Davis, after reading

which had made comments. Judge Davis, after reading the article, said that there was nothing in it that called for any remarks. Mr. Bartlett stated emphatically that he had no knowledge of the report in question.

A new panel of 50 jurors was called after recess, of whom 30 answered to their names. All jurors absent are to be fixed \$250 each unless they can give a valid excuse. Wm. Van Tassell, the auctioneer, was excused. Simon Davidson of No. 236 East Eighteenth-st, read The TRIBCKE reports and formed an opinion about the prisoner's guilt. Usually he could give a verdiet solely on the evidence, and in this case he would try to do so. In reply to Mr. Clinton, the witness most emphatically declared that he din of desire to change any opinion he had formed; but if the evidence fell short of proving the case, he would not convict. The witness was found competent, subject to exception by the defense, and was sent to the box as the eleventh juror. Emmet Seward, dealer in drugs at No. 18 Doy-st. was found competent.

Mr. Root submitted that this gentleman's case fell within the ruiting of his Honor on the first day.

Judge—If so, I was wrong then.

Mr. Root—We thought so, too, but we submitted to your Honor's ruling.

After further examination, the witness was found in-

your Honor's ruling.

After further examination, the witness was found incompetent, William Sloan of the carpet firm of W. & O.
Sloan was found competent, and sworn as the twelfth

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham delivered the address for the people. After speaking of the grave nature of the ffense, he said it was one involving more than the guilt or innocence of one man; it involved a question as to the organization of government, whether men can be piaced in official positions who will carry out the purpose for which they were appointed. It was for the jury to say whether, when the evidence was all in, certain things which are conceded to exist could exist consistently with the innecence of the accused, and whether the man who stood before them on that charge of misdemeaner fulfilled the duties imposed upon him or violated his public trast. The island was governed, until a few years ago, almost exclusively by what is called the City, in contradistinction to the County Government. In no other district except this are the boundaries of the city and county identical. In 1857 the laws were changed and inter power was given to the County Government. The Supervisors, in the enlarged powers given the two governments, were made the auditors of a large number of bills. The expenses of the gyvernment ran up \$20,000,000 in a few years, and bonds were issued in addition for adjusted claims' upon another class of claims, under the legislation of 1810. The reputation of the old Board of Supervisors is neather of bester, and or the constraints. the organization of government, whether men can be publish accounts, arose the spirit which sent to the Legislature in 1870 the party known as the Young Damos racy. Then it was, as would be proved, that the first steps were taken by the defendant to carry out he frouds. A charter was passed by the party in power, presided over by the defendant, toking away the power of anditing from the Supervisors and giving all power to the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioners of Parks, and the defendant, who was then Commissioner of Public Works. The act giving them such power required them to pass upon or audit the bills as a Board, and if they did not meet to audit, but willfully omitted to do so, they were guilty of a misdemeanor, and the indictment was proved so far. The omission need not be corrupt; it was enough if it were intentional. The refusal of a Justice to receive an affidavit he was bound to receive was a case in point, and that Justice was prosecuted for willful omission of dury. So far for the crime of, intentional neglect of official duty, which he is presumptively held to have knowledge, of when he assumed office.

of when he assumed office.

Counsel next proceeded to call the attention of the jury to what the defendant did. Watson, Clerk of the Anditors, Woodruff, Deputy County Clerk, and Ingeredl, proceeded to organize a plan for defranding the county, under cover of this law. The scheme was that these persons should make out claims for all they imagined they had done in the past, or might or could do in the future, and all these were certified to by the defendant as just, honest, and fair bills, before any action had been taken ou them by the Board of Audit, and these were presented and passed at the first and only meeting ever held by this Board. At that meeting they-resolved on a motion of the Mayor, "that the County Auditor"—an efficer or clerk in the Controller's Office, whose duty it was when papers came from the Supervisors or other auditing tribunal, to audit that bill on the vouchers then presented, and pass upon it, to relieve the Controller of a portion of his labors, that the bill so presented was in proper form and showed that it had been audited by the proper tribunal.

In reference to a remark here made by counsel, Mr. Graham said: "That remark will not excuse you from putting that resolution in evidence."

In reference to a remark here made by counsel, Mr. Graham said: "That remark will not excuse you from putting that resolution in evidence."

Mr. Peckham said the interruption was not made in good faith, and the prosecution fully intended to put in that resolution. It was, "that the County Auditor select from the appropriate Committees of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the county incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and the amounts new due thereon, and that the evidence of the same by the beard of appropriate Committees, on certificate of the Clerk or President, and that the Clerk annex the blanks for our signature and audit." Counsel then took in flustration a bill of Keyser, not in existence before the act, and showed the modits operandi. It was signed by defendant as President, though he knew it had never been before the Board of Andit, and was then taken around and sayned by others whose signatures were required, and the usual warrant was drawn for payment by the County Treasury. Another bill "for work done to the County Treasury. Another bill "for work done to the County Treasury. Another bill "for work done to the County Court-house, \$15,000," does not indicate to whom it is due, and is signed as correct by defendant and Woodward. Counsel described a number of the bills with which the public are so familiar, and asked the jury wheether these men had performed the duty they undertook as agents for the city.

He next enumerated the proofs that the defendant

He next enumerated the proofs that the defendant scale of honor or dishener should be occupied by Andrew Garvey. At the outer counsel concessed all that could be said against a man who admits that at the outer to falls career he was a partner in orime with Wm. M. Tweed, and that witness needed corroboration. But it could be said for him that he new desired to make some reparation to society. Garvey's claims; were divided, and a portion would be traced to the credit of Woodward, and a portion to the defendant. Over \$5,000,000 were drawn on 13! warrants. Beside this \$88,000 were out to the Now, York Printing. defendant. Over \$5,000,000 were drawn on 137 warrants Beside this, \$834,000 were paid to the Now-York Printing Company in eleven warrants, and of this the defendant got \$140,000. The total was over \$6,000,000 drawn by Ingersoli, Garvey, and Woodward, and of this over a million is traced to the defendant. Thirty-three percent was added to Keyser \$1 bills, and the bills were paid, but he never received a dollar of it, and the county is liable to pay it all. On Davidson's bills about on-third was honest and two-thirds stolen. On Garvey's bills eloven hundred and odd thousand dollars were paid out. Tweed got \$900,000 directly from Woodward out of the \$5,000,000 and \$100,000 from the New-York Printing Company. Combet then explained how there was a basis of less than \$300,000 for work done or to be done as the basis for the bills to the extent of over \$1,000,000 made by Garvey.

Mr. Peckham will resume his remarks to-day.

THE MARTIN WILL CASE. The hearing of the testimony in the contested will case of Mulford Martin, deceased, was, resumed, yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court. The appointment of the Union Trust Company as the collector of the estate was revoked by Surrogate Hutchings after their failure, and the assets were taken out of their hands, and they ctaimed, yesterday, a commis sion for their services and counsel fees of \$20,000, which claim was opposed by the coursel en both sides. The Surrogate took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mrs. Albert Martin testified that the testator, Mrs. Ann Calboon, and herself were upon the Sixth-ave. cars, when he said to her that the marriage of his daughter, Henrietta, displeased him, and he was going to disinherit her, and make another will, leaving her share to his other two daughters. Mrs. Calhoon was next called, and confirmed Mrs. Martin's statements. She also said that in a subsequent conversation with the deceased he said, that he had made his will. James P. Berry was then re-called, but gave no new facts. John M. Martin, one of the counsel for the contestants, and hasband of Hon-rietts Martin, one of the daughters of the deceased, re-tified to making an examination of the cooperis of Kings

County as to the property of the testator, and to having an abstract of it certified to by the Clerk. Frederick W. Martin, a nephew of the deceased, testined to the death Martin, a nephew of the deceased, testined to the death of Robert Martin, Mulford Martin, fr., and Augustus of Robert Martin, Mulford Martin, fr., and Augustus Stiles, and their relationship to the testator.

The contestants here rested their case, and Mr. Gerry asked that the will of the decedent be admitted to promsted that the will of the decedent be admitted to promsted that the will of the decedent be admitted to promsted that the contestants of the testator, be produced, and that the contestants of the testator, be produced, and that the contestants of the testator, and said shat in the opening of the rely in their contest, and said shat in the opening of the rely in their contest, and said shat in the opening of the rely in their contest, and said shat in the opening of the timony had been given pointing to that as one of the timony had been given pointing to that as one of the timony had been given pointing to that as one of the contestants, said that no paper had been testiled to contestants, said that no paper had been testiled to contestants, said that he was prepared to prove that the paper asked for was the original will, and had memoranda upon it by the testator himself, and he could produce the affidavits of persons who had seen it. The motion was denied, and exceptions were taken.

The proponents then placed upon the witness-stand Henry P. Martin, one of the sons and a proponent, who corroborated James P. Berry's version of a conversation that took place between them at No. 69 Cortlands, in relation to a paper purporting to be the will of the testator. The case was adjourned until next Monday. De Witt, Lockman and Kfu for the proponents, and Gideon J. Tucker, Henry H. Anderson, and John M. Martin for the contestants.

Martin for the contestants.

THE LAMAR IMPRISONMENT CASE. OPPOSITE VIEWS OF MR. DANA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

At the resumption yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, of the trial of the Lamar-Dana case, United States District-Attorney Bliss, turning his attention to ex-Judge Shipman's remarks on military necessities, which were published in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, argued that the Commander-in-Chief was the best judge of the manner in which war should be carried on, and that he was also the best judge of the propriety of arresting and imprisoning suspected persons. At this point, the Court asked if it was not stated somewhere in the books that the Commander in Chief could not use martial law for the purpose of inflicting oppression. "Yes," said Mr. Bliss, "if the Commander-in-Chief does not observe good faith. But if it is pretended that a man did certain acts, and the Commander-in-Chief did not hone; thy believe that he had done them, does not that present a' different question ? The plaintiff must show that the Commander-in-Chief did not act in good faith." The Court-Suppose the jury should find that in this case the act was oppressive in character, and without reaonable cause, would the order of the President, or Mr. Stanton, justify Mr. Dana ! Mr. Bliss replied that, in his opinion, it would, and as

he had closed the evidence for the defense, he asked

permission to examine Col. W. P. Wood, who, he claimed,

would testify that Lamar was put into the Old Capitol Prison by Mr. Stanton's order. Mr. McFarland objected would testify that Lannar was put into the Old Capitol Prison by Mr. Stanton's order. Mr. McFarland objected on the ground that the admission of the offered evidence would be centrary to the rules of practice. Mr. Bitss said that it was newly-discovered evidence, and, after some further discussion, the Court excluded it pro forms. Mr. Bitss then argued to the jury that if, on questions of law, the Court should direct a verdict for the plaintiff, he would not, in view of his past life, be entitled to anything like the amount of damages claimed. In his reply to Mr. Bitss, Mr. McFarland occupied much time in discussing the origin, history, scope, and meaning of martial law. During his argument upon that branch of the case the Court asked the following questions: "Do you mean to be understood to say that in the absence of all civil authority in a State, the President, as Commandor-in-Chief of the land and mival forces, canned, in his orders, act independently of the Military Governor of the State?" After discussing the question for an hour Mr. McFarland answered: "No, the President cannot, because he at no time has the authority to arrost a private, peaceable clitten and drag him to Washington. If he had such authority, he would hold the Gorgons and all the Furles in leash to be let loose at his will." He then reviewed the principles contained to the flourth, fith, and sixth amendments to the Constitution, the legal pelots made by ex-Judge Shipman in his heretofore published opening remarks, and contended that, under them, Mr. Lumar had hen sudjected to an illegal selzare and inprisonment.

ment."

apman will charge the jury to-day. Mr.

a that it was not Gen. Ginnore but Gen.

abused bun in Savannah, and that he will

h a statement, from which it will appear

o who accused him of complexty in the

o of President Lincoln has been sent to

Ira Shaffer, counsel for Rosenzweig, moved esterday for the discharge of Jacob Rosenzweig, who was convicted of the murder of Alice A. Bowlsby, in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Russell, on behalf of the pected the reasoning of the Court, he wished to bring said that he was fixed in his opinion that his reasoning was correct, although the infirmity of human judgment was such that he might be wrong. William P. Howe, associate counsel for the prisoner, said that there was nothing to prevent the order of the Court from being carried out, and the Court then said that the prisoner was discharged.

PLEADINGS IN MURDER CASES.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Thos. Clark, colored, indicted for murder, pleaded not guilty. James McMalion, a boy of 18 or 19, sent for Mr. Beach, his counsel, before pleading not guilty, but finally entered that plea to the charge of murder. Four little boys, from 10 to 12 years old, were arraigned for the joint homicide of a private watchman. They came to the bar laughling, and, evidently unimpressed with the gravity of the charge, manilaughter, through their counsel, Mr. Mott, pleaded not guilty.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the Marine Court, Part II., before Judge tained a judgment against Jerome Covert and others ob-tained a judgment against Jerome Covert and others for \$490.36, with costs and \$25 allowance. C. H. Machin for the paintuffs and Van Winkle and another for the defendants. Joachimsen, yesterday, Lewis Frank and others ob-Edward Healy received yesterday a verdict

in his favor for \$3,000, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Brunt, for injuries received by falling into a cellarway on Forty-third-st., near Tenth-ave., in August, 1809. The defense interposed a pica that Healy was interposed, but failed to sustain it.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of the United States agt. Gustave Hubnar, a claim agent, in which action was brought to receiver money obtained on alleged fraudulent bounty claims, the jury, by the direction of the Court, found a verdict for the plainting for \$1.900.

In the Marine Court, Part II., before Judge

Gross, the following inquests and judgments were taken by default, in favor of the plaintiffs, with costs, and \$25 allowance: John O'Donnell agt. Louis H. Gano, for \$964 50; F. H. Kellog for the plaintiff, and William C. Keans for the defendant. Joseph H. Jackson agt. Hught McGarr, for \$104 85; N. A. Chodsey for the plaintiff, and M. Moses for the defendant.

A short time ago a large number of the proprietors of bilitiard saloons, as well as several players, including Garnier and Dion, were sued by Levi Decker for the use of the Delaney patent wire cushion The complainant sought to have the use of the cushion enjoined, and the motion for an injunction against the defendants was made before Judge Blatchford in the U.S. Circuit Court. Judge Blatchford decided yesterday not to grant the motion.

In the Marine Court, Part III., before Judge Curtis, a case was tried yesterday in which the plaintiff, Wm. R. McClees, sued Henry C. J. Demilt for \$524 for 50 bundles of iron, which be claimed that he had sold to bundles of irea, which he claimed that he had sold to him in June last on 30 days' credit. The answer denied the indubtedness, and furthermore set up as a defense, damages on past contracts for goods sold to the defendants, on which \$72 63 were claimed, and demanded a judgment over and above the plaintiff's claim for \$270 93. The evidence was very conflicting. Verdict for the plaintiff for \$301 01, with costs and \$25 allowance. McDaniel & Todd for the plaintiff, and J. D. Reythers for the defourlant.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

James Merrigan, who is charged conjointly with his wife, sargic-Maragan, with the senser of Margaret Hammill in Williamsburge in deptember last, we admitted to ball yesterday in \$10,000 by Jadge Tappus, in Brooklyn.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge 

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- No. 87. Mitchell agt. Tilgh

COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The following rule was handed

Supreme Court Chambers—Fancher, J.—Godfrey art. Moser.—No notice of active ment being given, as required by Raia 41, the amendments are by Raia 42 arreed to. The medica to resettle the case must be decised, with \$10 costs. The other motion to vacable the order of Oct. 22 is granted, and the defender may within fire days like the case as settled on payment of \$10 costs of this motion. Marine Court-Chambers. Howland, J. Rice agt. Wolf-Motion devied, with \$10 costs. Major agt. Raynor.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs.

CALENDARS-THE Dir.
OR COUNT-CHARMEN, -BARDETT, J.
Notwon, jr.
108. Bruce et al. agt. Kelly d.
114. Keech agt. Keech.
114. Marine agt. Lowenstein et CALENDARS

SUPRAME Cetar-Cual

20. Gillander act. Nelson. jr.

32. Kingaland, jr., agt. Kingsland et al.

47. Same agt. Same.

61. Brown, &c. agt. Van Wyck 102, Fingerald agt. Pingerald. 163. Same agt. Same. 169. In the matter of Maller, 72. Kingsland, jr., egt, Kings-

72. Kingsiand, jr., egi, Kingstand et al.
74. Haakins et al. agi, Keudelek, Aller et al.
75. Sandersand act, Same.
75. Sandersand act, Same.
75. Sandersand act, Same.
79. The People, &c., Roe agi, Green.
106. Gilbert agi, Webster and o'ric
2664. Bower, Nat. Bank agi, 253. Histo agi, Bonede.
2610. Rissell agi, Feeney.
2682. Platt, reef, agi, Cochrane.
2624. Plenry agi, Hammend et al.
2765. Majdonel et al. agi, Pyna.
2625. Chother agi, Lyons.
2826. Platt, reef, agi, Cochrane.
2826. Platt, agi, Cochrane.
2

1424 hogan agt. Kerany. 3036. Resenthal agt. Bickford. 1424 h. Hogan agt. Kersay.
2712. Keck et al. agt. Duffy.
2712. Keck et al. agt. Duffy.
2712. Keck et al. agt. Duffy.
3004. Thomal and ane.
3005. Resemble agt. Jones.
3009. Thomal and ane.
3124. More agt. Maxwing.
3124. More agt. Maxwing.
3124. Gopallagt. Dickersand.
3142. Gopallagt. Dickersand.
3142. Gopallagt. Dickersand.
3142. Gopallagt. Dickersand.
3142. Same agt. Same.
3193. Miles agt. Dickersand.
3195. Agroad agt. Miles agt. Forix.
3195. Agroad agt. Miles agt. Gopallagt.
3196. Serwood agt. Kenfall.
3196. Mardour and ano. agt.
3197. Gopallagt. Dickersand.
3197. Gopallagt. Dickersand.
3198. Device agt. Maxwing.
3124. Marshall agt. Dickersand.
3199. Resemble agt. Miles agt. Miles agt. Miles agt. Miles agt. Jones.
3199. Resemble agt. Beckford.
3199. Device agt. Miles agt. Jones.
3199. Resemble agt. Beckford.
3199. Device agt. Maxwing.
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3199. Resemble agt. Miles agt. Miles agt. Miles agt. Miles agt. Jones.
3199. Resemble agt. Miles agt. Mi

1103. Felloya agt. Dickenson and
1167. Same act. Joline and ors.
1167. Same act. Joline and ors.
1120. Mendeli act. Hamburger.
1103. Keller agt. Davison.
1044. Herman agt. Mayer.
1151. Manage Zoniardt.
1153. Gutta Percha Mfy. Co. agt.

Herrin.
1127. James agt Adams and om.
1317. Valekenberg agt Rugart.
1310. Benedlet agt Gilman.
1290. Arnoli and ors. agt. Hyman
and ors.
1000. Hert agt. Kiernan.
1119. Dohrman and ors. agt.
Echronider. 1022 Egerno sgt. Brawn.
1070; Bull's Head Bank agt. Me-Veeters.
1204; Earle agt. O'Deanell.
1120; German Er. Bank agt.
Gross, impld.
1153; Same agt. Same.
1071; Bull's Head Bank agt.
Barbare. 1296, Shiff agt. Raynor. 1299. Senton and ors. agt. Wing and ano. 1200. Saure agt. Harmert and ano. 1271. Shericon agt. Baker. 1146. Lammer agt. Hogeman. 1233. Arnold agt. Kers and ano. 1117. Cook and ano. agt. Sampson. 1277 . Sticht agt. Hangleman. 1279 . Sumple agt. Wo cott. 1112. Rossel agt. AirDean. 1319 . Hesse agt. Probeitter.

200 L. Bari agt. Gramold and cr. Scott Sco

118. Regan sgr. Gerste.
73. Davis, ree'r, sgr. Storce.
23. The People or rel McMullen agt. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
150. agt.
154. agt.
140. Boe and one, agt. Vol.

Connot Plans—Greenal, Tenn—
Sib. — agt.
19. Martin agt. Gould.
111a. Journermen Frinters Coopenitive Association agt.
Hindar et al.
112. Jacobs sgt. Herman.
124. Defignier agt. Sharth.
129. Verter agt. Classon.
129. Verter agt. Classon.
143. Wan Cotte and sno. sgt.
Kuter.
143. Beon agt. Losford.
147. Martin agt. Lee.
153. Aarons agt. Feaguson.
122. Micromick agt. Chrystie.
20. The People ex rei Beown
agt. Green.
42. Micromick agt. Chrystie.
20. Bastigate, adm., sgt. Haskin. 119 . Weed agt. Burt. 51 . Taylor agt. Gillies and

65. hernes agt. Moth.
65. hernes agt. Moth.
74. Pottler and Sis nus Man's.
Ce. agt. Wheeler.
75. The People ex. rel. Ladlam
et al. agt. Porter et al. et al. agt. Porter et al.
70. The People ex rel. Outwater agt. Gram.
5 Tenn.—Romisson. J.
68. McLauly, admix agt. Game.
3097. Quintan agt. Sixth-ave. K. Someow Press-Tural

1494. Firsgerial agt. Maithand.
2215. Barkingham agt. Miller.
2414. Goldsteingagt. Marks.
S66. Aromberg. agt. O'Brien.
Sberif. at. Second-ave.
1817. Gendembre agt. Caser.
1817. Gendembre agt.
1817. Gendembre agt. 2064. Hargerty agt. Second-ave. Life Co. London and Co. London and Life Co. London and L. A. London and L. London

2218. Pergaon art. Iron.
5234. Elsiner agt. Mittacht.
5032. O'Connor agt. Verplanch.
2978. Howell set. Elis.
2402. Meriam art. Begenriter.
2403. Hermann agt. Same.

1608. White agt. Tacherman,
1638. Hernstein agt. Chemier.
1649. Stewart agt. Collus. jr.
2047. Beukser agt. Denkeser.
2040. Sanchard agt. O'Kerfe.
2055. Fitigibbon agt. Landman.
2047. Denout agt. Young.
2048. Herstein agt. Sponer.
2045. Hawkins agt. Sponer.

2945. Hawkins agt. Spooner.
PART III.—Centrs. J.
2517. Maudie agt. Adolph.
2517. Rubbleuman agt. Husdnerr.
2699. Paris and ano. agt. Unger
et al.
2694. Camps agt. Johnston.
2694. Camps agt. Johnston.
2695. N. Life Ins. Co. agt.
2696. Brown agt. Conter.
2518. Wood.
2574. Ahrens agt. Edler.
2532. Weston agt. Super. NitroGiverne Co.
Court of Apraxia.—ALBANI, Nov. 13.—Contr of Appaxia age.
ander for Nov. 14: Nos. 45, 83, 90, 93, 94, 97, 101, 102.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

FRIDAT. Nov. 14.
Malts for Newfoundland closs at the New York Post-Office every day

at 6 p. m., via Rallias.

A Meit for Hallias. N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every say at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.

Nov. 15

A Mait for Haildar, N. S., is closed at the New-Lork Post-Office erary is at 0 p. m., and you wis Boaton.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

Maits for the United Kimadom only, via Quienatown and Liverpool, by the steamship Adriatic, close at 11 a, m. A Supplementary Mail for combin-postage letters and orinted uniter is closed at the Post-Office at 12:30 p. m., steamship sails at 1:30 p. m., stom White clar Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey Utiv.

Mails for Karupo via Southampton and Bremen, per the steamship Weser, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage eletters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 13:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from foot of Third-st. Hoboken.

A Direct thermon and Prussing closed Mail to sent by this line.

Mails for France, direct, via Bress and Havre, by the steamship Ville du Havre, close at 12 M. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from For No. 50 N. R.

A Direct terman and Prassan closed Mails seems of the ineMails for France, direct, via Brest and Havre, by the steamship
Ville du Havre, close at 12 M. Steamship sails at 2 p. m, from Pier
No. 50 N. B. Havana direct, by the steamship Cuba, close at 2
p. m. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed
matter is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails
at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 3 N. R.
Mails for Ker West by steamship Cycle, close at 2 p. m. Steamship
sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 E. E.
SUNDAY, Nov. 16.
All Mails close at 11 s'clock a. m. The Post-Office is open from 3 a.
m. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM HAMBURG—In steamship Robarda, Nov. 13.—W. A. Burrewes, Mr. Tusimiter, Franz Ziegler, J. F. Schollkupit, Carolina Mendel, Mr. and Mrs. Withelm Weit, Leopold Weit, Theodor Darz, Albert Dars, Julius F. Moller, Hermann Canter, Henriette Bauland Jacob Myers, Louis Regenstein, Josefine and Louise Dannenberg, Henriette Straug, A. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Abrus. Gutman. 2 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Rilas Rub, S. Lewis, Kuma A. Saft, Fried'k Krutina, Adele Buber, Josef Seller, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Cobb, and others in second and third cabba.

and Mrs. Ellas Rub. S. Lewis, Kinna A. Safi, Fried's Krulina, Adele Huber, Josef Seller, D. and Mrs. R. L. Cobb, and others in second and third cabins.

FROM LIVERPOOL—Is steamahig Jaco, Nov. 13.—Mr. C. Prince, Miss Williams, W. C. Roult, M. Bare, Miss Bare, Miss Caldwell and servant, S. N. Moody, Mr. Custro, one child and nurse, F. C. Lounder, Mrs. Loundes and maid; E. L. Andrews, Mr. Ward and one child, Miss Ward, Mr. G. Ward, lade infort and nurse, A. H. Miller and lady, Miss Miller, R. G. Miller and lady, G. Copeiand, J. H. Porter and lady, Mrs. De Barry, Miss De Barry, A. De Barry, Mrs. Bertinate and maid, S. W. Jessun, Mr. Byan, L. Merres, C. Haffenden, W. T. Walters, J. Walters, Mrs. Sunberlands and two daughters, Mr. Robinson and daughter, A. Falmer and lady, J. Banck and lady, Miss K. Miller, Mass M. Dater, Miss N. Porter, Mrs. Winslow and daughter, A. Storey, Mrs. Gregory and son, Miss. J. Booth, D. Diezson, W. Nicholson, J. Marchall and two daughters, Mrs. Grecory on W. Nicholson, J. Marchall and two daughters, Mrs. Grecory, W. Nicholson, J. Marchall and two daughters, Mrs. Grecory on Mrs. Barrows, Alies H. B. Krans, R. Halmes, Miss C. Lane, Miss Barrows, Alies H. B. Krans, R. Halmes, Miss C. Lane, Miss H. M. Coulter, Mrs. Horsman and daughter, B. Hart and lady, Miss West and sister, Mr. Cone, J. Maschell, Mrs. A. M. Lee, H. D. Hunley, Mrs. Horsman and daughter, R. B. Hart and lady, Miss West and sister, Mr. T. Reinhard, Mrs. Bilvite, Mr. Woodhause, Mr. Perry, Mr. Courad and lady, D. K. Stewart, J. M. Gassum, H. B. Harrison, Maschelbard and four daughters, Mr. Schoeson, J. Blytte, Mr. Woodhause, Mr. Perry, Mr. Courad and lady, D. Anners and lady, Dr. J. Cambers, Mrs. L. B. Shaw and four daughters, Mr. Schoeson, J. Blytte, Mr. Woodhause, Mr. Perry, Mr. Courad and lady, D. K. Shawand Lady, D. Alaeba and loar daughters, Mr. Schoeson, J. Blytte, Mr. Moodhause, Mr. Perry, Mr. Courad and lady, D. Marsus and lady, Dr. J. Cambers, Mrs. Perry, Mr. Courad and lady, D. Jarvas and lady, Dr. J. Cambers, Mrs. Perr Leigh and Indy.
FROM GLASGOW—In steamalup Italia, Nov. 12.—Mr. and Mrs.
Bent and child, Rev. Mr. Christie., Mrs. R. Nurse, R. A. Nurse. Anna K.
Wurse. Mary M. Kearey, Rose R. Nurse, W. A. Walsh, J. H. Willey,
John Murphy, Frank Canbratth.

Sandy Hook. . 3:09 | Gay - Island . . . 3:40 | Hall Gate Perry. 5:39

Namely Hook . . 3:33 | Goy - Island . . . 4:07 | Helt Gate Perry. 5:36

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED.
Steamship Chiswick (Br.), Wathins, London, Sweetland, Bowring & Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan

& Co.

Steamship Richmond, Hedges, Norfolk, &c., Old Densision Steamship Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmend,
Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Herman Taivingston, Chreseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison,
Steamship Gunbris (Gor.), Brandi, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Champires, Lockwood, Charbeton, Jan. W. Quintard & Co.